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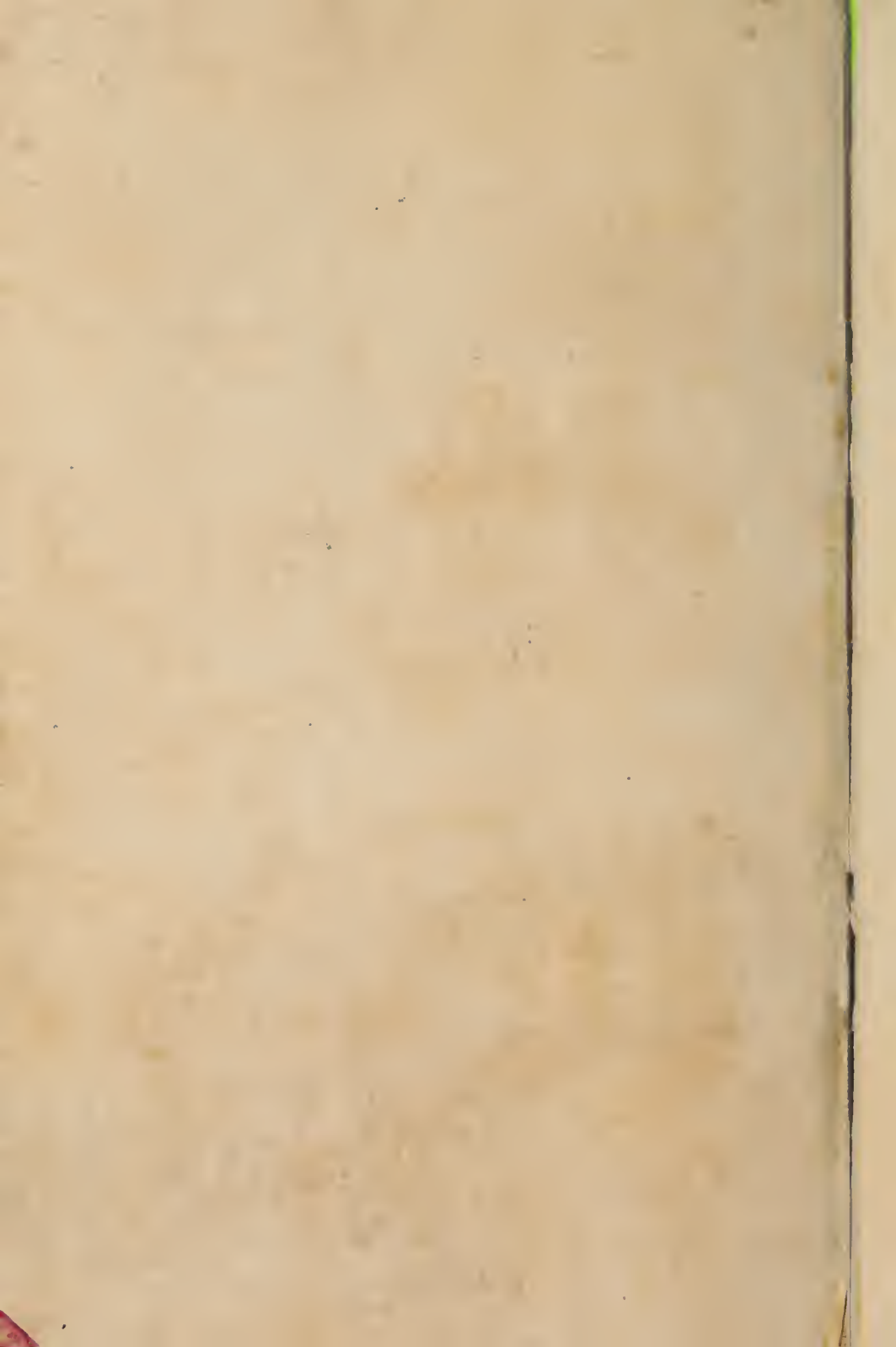
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. X.—SEPTEMBER, 1841.—No. 9.

ART. I. *Reminiscences of Chusan, during its occupation by the British in 1840-41.* From a Correspondent.

THE hearts of all the people in the fleet beat high, when the ships had assembled at Buffaloe's Nose. This island is remarkable for a perforated rock, which forms an extensive cavern that shows to great advantage when one is coming in from sea. The spot itself is hilly, and produces only a few vegetables, with a little rice sufficient for its poor inhabitants. For the benefit of mariners it may be remarked, that there is a mountain streamlet containing abundance of water, clear as crystal, where any quantity may be obtained at the lowest ebb, by merely damming up the rill. There is another watering place, though not available at low tides, on the side which fronts the main. As there are few natives living on the island, water may always be procured here with the greatest ease, and without fear of molestation.

Several communications now took place between the commanders of the squadron, and slow was our movement towards the place of our destination. We came across a fisherman, a poor ignorant man, who however understood very well the depth of the water, and could also point out various dangers; but there his knowledge ended. When he first came on board the Wellesley, he was quite bewildered, and really imagined that his life would fall a sacrifice to the ruthless barbarians. But by degrees he became more composed. The visions of dreadful revenge, on the part of the Chinese officers, now started up before him, and he began to quake. Once he even point-

ed out a smack, which he said was manned by soldiers. A boat being dispatched to take her, the prize was brought alongside, and proved to be a leaky concern with only one old fisherman in it. This was the commencement of our heroic deeds.

To obtain a knowledge of the passage to Chusan harbor, which not one individual amongst all our sailors had yet done, the *Atalanta* was sent ahead to reconnoitre. On entering the harbor, several war-junks were discovered close in shore. The Chinese had no warning of our arrival; but as soon as it was ascertained, that the fleet had anchored near Chusan harbor, a furious edict was issued by the district magistrate Yaou, who, by a *carte blanche* from the Lt.-governor, had been enabled to promulgate such orders in cases of emergency. This paper, however, only mentioned the sale of opium, and never once alluded to any hostile intentions on the part of the barbarians; though it made considerable demands on the good citizens of Chusan. To insure obedience to his orders, the worthy Yaou had made the principal firms, both in the suburbs and the city, responsible for any acts of aggression on the part of the foreigners, and actually took hostages from the people, to insure the good behavior of the invaders!

The sudden appearance of the first steamboat caused a great sensation amongst the inhabitants, who came in thousands to the beach in order to behold the strange vessel. To do this they had leisure enough, for she had grounded on a sand-bank, and could not get off before the water had risen to a considerable extent. No native boats came near, though there was a great stir amongst the musketoe fleet in the harbor. The master of the *Wellesley*, on approaching Pagoda Hill, in order to take the soundings along shore, was beckoned off by a fierce officer with a fan. But this rude barbarian actually believed, that he might have taken the place with his boat's crew, which was by no means one of the strongest. Having ascertained that the largest vessel could approach close to the shore, the fact was communicated to the commanders. They would have done well if they had immediately proceeded with the favorable breeze then blowing. As it was, however, the progress of the expedition was deferred a whole day, several vessels grounded, and the transports got in with considerable difficulty.

The *Wellesley* had, on Saturday the 4th July, taken up her position close to the suburbs. The merchant junks in the meanwhile had left, and now commenced an emigration, which very soon emptied the harbor of a large number of native craft. This lasted

throughout the night, and on the morning we discovered nothing but war-junks, with a few of their boats.

The Wellesley having taken up her position, and no official person having made his appearance, it was considered high time to summon the island with its dependencies and citadel to surrender. Lord J. accompanied the mission, which proceeded on board a very sorry looking junk. Here the British officers had not long to wait, before the vice-admiral, with his aid-de-camp and flag-captain, made his appearance. He was a decrepit, ill-favored, elderly man, without badges of rank, so that he might have been taken for a common citizen. He told the party, that he had only recently arrived from Fuhning foo in Fuhkeën, to enter upon the duties of this station; he behaved in a very friendly manner, while his flag-captain grinned, and his aid-de-camp frowned. The summons being handed to him, he gave them to the latter, on the plea that he could not read, a thing not uncommon amongst Chinese naval officers. The brow of this gallant son of Neptune contracted sadly as he perused the summons, whilst the old admiral listened with a vacant smile. It was now proposed, that they should adjourn, and go on board the Wellesley, lord J. most generously offering to remain behind as a hostage. This proposition all the three Chinese rejected with the utmost indignation, saying, 'we put too much faith in your word, to doubt our safety on board of one of your vessels.' They came, therefore, with great glee over the gangway. The district magistrate Yaou, in the meanwhile had made his visit, and for a little time proudly paced the Wellesley's deck, without taking notice of anything around him. As soon, however, as he saw the old admiral coming on board, he ran away, without giving any reason for so doing.

The three worthies were now seated in the large cabin, next to the commodore, and whilst sipping their tea, the captain proposed to show them the vessel. They however refused to enjoy this treat, and with serious countenances deliberated about the surrender. To this they finally appeared inclined, but observed at the conclusion, that they were too weak to offer any resistance, and that therefore all the loss of human life would be on their heads, if any conflict commenced. With this declaration they left the vessel, promising to give a decisive answer within a very short time. The old admiral continued to laugh, appearing not to be at all aware of any impending danger.

On Sunday morning we perceived great activity on shore, and a messenger had been dispatched to Ningpo for additional assistance.

This puny host, therefore, from sheer ignorance, was determined to defend itself, and for this purpose the soldiers had put a number of miserable cannon between paddy bags, in order to repel the barbarians by celestial fire.

Towards the afternoon the soldiers had all embarked in boats, and it was an animating sight to see the whole harbor covered with red coats. The music played as they passed the flag-ship, and all appeared one joyous scene. There was at that time scarcely one sick man among them.

A shot from the Wellesley, fired over the heads of the Chinese forces, was intended to induce them to surrender. But they were too ardent in hope to meditate such a thing. Off went their cannon like crackers, the balls struck the Alligator in several places,—one actually took away some paint, another carried away a halliard, a third (strange to say) lodged in a gun carriage. Such was the damage done to the British fleet. The ships now opened a tremendous fire, and the Pagoda Hill was instantly cleared of its crowded military occupants, and the suburbs were forsaken. The British forces landed instantly, and took possession of the heights on Temple Hill. They might have pushed on without any obstacle, for the enemy was panic struck, but the attack on the city was deferred till Monday.

The junks nearest the men-of-war were very much riddled, and a humane surgeon shortly afterwards went to see whether he could do anything for the wounded. The first indication of slaughter, observed on board the admiral's junk, was a raven ominously perched on the mast, looking down with his bright eyes into the cabin. The party, sent to afford relief, shuddered when they saw the bird of prey over a heap of corpses. Several balls had passed through the junk, and the frightened sailors had either crowded into the cabin for protection, or had huddled their dying comrades together there, with the hope of carrying off their bodies, which they indeed essayed to do, during the hottest fire from our guns. And here we must bear testimony to their bravery. The Chinese will venture everything, face the cannon's mouth, in order to carry a disabled or dead comrade from the field. One poor fellow was seen climbing up the shore with great difficulty, having lost a limb, but still trying to save himself, undaunted by the loss of blood.

In the admiral's cabin, orders for attacking the barbarians were found, and also a part of a Chinese Bible! He himself was badly wounded in the side, and his flag captain fell at the first discharge. The worthy Yaou had embarked with all his effects and retinue, and

was paddling down the canal into the open sea, when one of his clerks inquired whether *his* was the behavior of a faithful servant. This sarcasm went to the heart of the highminded magistrate, and he jumped overboard, never to rise again, whilst the head of the police followed his mad example.

The worthy Samaritan, above alluded to, took one of the wounded men on board the flag-ship, for his leg had been smashed and it required amputation. This he willingly underwent, and when the operation had been performed, he asked for a pipe and a cup of tea with the utmost indifference. He was indeed a philosopher, and, fortunate man, has lived to receive a pension from the great emperor.

The suburb was now nearly abandoned, and some of the Indian sailors made very free with their neighbors' property, having absolutely forgotten the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. It proved to be a very filthy place, with only very few good and spacious houses. There was an immense quantity of ardent spirits stored in the warehouses; the streets were redolent with the fragrant of salt-fish; and stores of wheat and pulse were found in some of the houses of the merchants. When our officers set to work to dash in pieces the pots of liquor, it literally flowed through the streets, and the air was infected with the noxious smell.

Proclamations, issued by the commander-in-chief, were stuck up promising security of persons and property to the Chinese. Officers were seen standing in the streets, threatening to punish every soldier who dared to lay hands on plunder. But you might as well have preached against the entrance of musketoos; for scarcely was the eye turned to watch one depredator, when ten might be seen coming forward from various quarters with their booty.

Two solitary Fuhkeën men were seen unconcernedly smoking their pipes, near the body of an unfortunate man, who had been struck by a ball, and was gasping his last breath. On being made acquainted with the peaceful intentions of the British, they remarked, that such benevolence wanted no more striking proofs than that before them, and if their designs were so kind, why then did they come at all to Tinghae. They were however anxious to avail of the proffered protection for their own benefit, and if they did not share in the booty, they certainly amassed enough in one day to support themselves for a whole year.

Thousands were now seen leaving Tinghae, through the northern, eastern, and western gates, and a general flight from the city seemed to be determined upon.

The Chinese troops were still firing from the walls near the southern gate, and threw one ball very near our outpost, when the British artillery came up, and with shells quieted these brave fellows. The commandant was killed by the first shot, and the whole host of attendants, when they saw him a lifeless corpse, immediately dispersed.

The night passed away tranquilly, but on the next morning a general storming of the city was to take place, and besides the three regiments and Volunteers, a party of blue jackets was to assist in this affair. But alas! the city was mute, and only the suburbs showed that some miscreants had been at work. A fire raged amongst the dense hovels, formerly the seat of filth and vice, and were in a very short time reduced to ashes. By the exertions of the English, however, the fire was soon extinguished.

When the stillness of death reigned throughout the city, the staff approached closely. Happily a ladder had been left, perhaps on purpose to scale the walls; and a few planks from the adjacent houses served as a bridge over the ditch; and thus the invaders got directly into the city. At first not a living being was to be seen; after long waiting, there crawled forth a poor frightened creature, begging hard for his life; and when others ascertained that no harm was done him, they gradually ventured out. In a short time a small number had assembled and read the proclamation, whilst one individual offered his services to post up the remaining copies throughout the town; these were read with great eagerness, but were soon torn down, probably by some myrmidons of government. Before the doors of several houses a large inscription, "spare the lives of intelligent creatures," was stuck up. Upon the walls of the southern gate was found a tablet, evidently placed there by the officers, intreating the enemy to spare their children, the people. Banners, bows and arrows, powder, shot, &c., were found thrown about in extraordinary confusion, thus showing that their owners had fled in the utmost trepidation. What most attracted attention, were the guns with immense touch-holes, loaded with stones and grape to the very muzzle.

At length the poor inhabitants gained courage, and to show their confidence they boiled large quantities of tea, which they served out to all who passed by, they themselves first tasting it, to show that it contained nothing poisonous.

The admiral's house was found in great confusion, the silks strewn about in confusion; two very valuable caps were placed on a shelf, and many curious articles covered the ground. It was unfortunate, indeed, that the soldiers first discovered the library of this veteran,

which contained a number of very valuable works, principally statistical, and mostly unknown to the sinologues of the west. With Vandalic destruction this valuable collection was soon thinned; and only when it was too late, the loss of such a treasure was discovered by its few remaining fragments. The collection of official papers was immense, and literally filled one considerable building. They were huddled together without any order, and the worms had indeed done their best. Still there were picked out of the mass, some edicts issued as early as Shunche's reign. The office itself was in a miserable condition. How the old gentleman could spend a winter in such a hovel is quite inexplicable.

The civil magistrate's office was still worse than that of the admiral's, and the smell in the rooms as bad as that arising from mouldering graves. Even the ladies' apartments, which had only a few hours previously been abandoned, were so uncleanly that a Chinese coolie actually fainted on entering them. There were numerous rooms for clerks and officers of every description, but it is difficult to understand how people could live in such damp and infected places, unless they possessed something of the amphibious nature of the toad. There was also a public treasury, labeled with large letters, and sealed in the Chinese fashion, to prevent the barbarians from forcing the deposit. The latter, however, might have spared themselves the trouble, for when our commissioners went to ascertain what the place contained, they found only four dollars, a quantity of small and useless cash, with rusty guns in abundance and a few old nets, and a good deal of rubbish. Here also, in the office of the civil magistrate, were the *Luh Poo*, or Six Boards, in miniature; and each of the buildings, dedicated to their use, contained the necessary papers. None other however was so well stored as that appropriated to the Board of Punishments, for there were lawsuits literally ten yards long, with sundry remarks of the magistrates. In any museum they would be a great curiosity. To rummage them, however, could not be done with impunity, for they had been heaped up for many generations, and at the least touch they would fly about as if they had gotten wings, occasioning such a disagreeable smell, that one person got severely ill for having ventured to examine them. Order seems to have been entirely forgotten, and there was an utter want of arrangement in all the archives.

These papers had been abandoned, even by the soldiers, when all at once some emissaries sent by the officers of Ningpo began to steal them. And then it was that one of them lost his tail for his temerity,

and that the admiral's records, like the Alexandrian library, were doomed to the flames, not to heat the public baths, for there was no such thing in Tinghae, but to make bonfires. And a hard work the police had of it, for the edicts refused to burn, as if they had been made of asbestos. When this work of destruction was going forward, an officer of the engineers, attracted by curiosity, picked out a chart from among them, and a doctor discovered some papers, on which the emperor had written with his vermilion pencil. But with the exception of these two individuals, nobody else was moved by this rude conflagration, at which the Chinese were most indignant.

The most valuable parts of this establishment were the granaries, in which the paddy was laid up in good order, each building being labeled with the year, when the grain was deposited. When rice was becoming scarce, the stock on hand was offered for sale at a very reduced rate, but none of the inhabitants dared to buy for fear of future punishment. So the whole remained, except what the fowls and ducks consumed, and of these there was at first a very small quantity in possession of the foreigners. All the side courts were overgrown with rank grass; the artificial tanks were full of stagnant water; but there was no garden to please the eye or to perfume the air with its flowers or fruit. Chairs and tables there were enough, with basins sufficient to have served a battalion. The worthy magistrate also had laid up a stock of spirits, and had a large quantity of furs scattered about in the house. But so rapid had been his flight, that the very supper was left on his table, and not a single article, not even the indispensable opium pipe, had been removed. Whilst beholding all these things, there stole in a number of Chinese and quickly walked off with a load of furs. And not even satisfied with this booty, they took away the chair, that had served them to get over the wall.

Some writer has compared Tinghae with Venice, and if that comparison holds good, Mongha near Macao certainly resembles Versailles, and its straw hovels are comparable to the Thuilleries, for both are the habitations of men. Tinghae has a few tolerable streets with good shops and many hovels. There are all together in the city 3000 dwellings, and reckoning ten inhabitants for each, there will be 30,000 citizens. Some calculators would only allow five individuals for each house, but we request them to show us a single habitation containing only five inmates. There is, generally, the man and his wife, with four, five or six, or more children, and also some relative, friend, or domestic. In the larger abodes there are often found from forty to sixty individuals. This is not mere conjecture, but has

been ascertained on the spot. Now by giving an average of ten inhabitants to each dwelling we do not overstep the mark. The whole island counts about 47,000 houses, including every hamlet, according to a census taken by the magistrate; Chusan, therefore, must have a population of 470,000.

The wall of Tinghae is very old, and in some places tumbling down. It was repaired in the times of Kanghe, when the Mantchous had obtained firm possession of the island, and remains in the state in which the ancestors of the present race left it. The principal buildings have towards the street a mere bare wall, and consist of a row of houses, the wood of which is beautifully varnished, superior to anything we have ever seen in the southern parts of the empire. The walls of the houses are composed of a kind of gypsum. What attracted most attention, were the numerous beautiful carvings of landscapes, diversified with bamboos, birds, &c. The handsome red lackered bedsteads, with very elegant designs cut in wood, and splendidly gilded, could not easily be exceeded.

Two temples, one dedicated to ancestors, the other to the god of cities, contained many specimens of native art. The colossal figures at the entrance are larger, perhaps, than those at Honam, and the Budha that sits upon the lotus flower might well pass for a giant. Nothing, however, is so remarkable as the Goddess of Mercy, riding on a dolphin in a troubled sea, and exhibiting her power to save. Had such a piece of workmanship been found at Athens, it would have passed for the greatest work of ancient genius ever known; but unfortunately it was in Chusan. There were also to be seen in these temples, images of the disciples of Budha, exhibiting in their countenances the human passions, very exquisitely executed.

The pantheon, or *too shin meau*, is another very large temple, without a single idol; having in it a kind of pagoda, and a very large bell. There was a foundling hospital, a great part of whose walls the barbarians demolished, and moreover, another one for the old and decrepit. Besides these two, there were three buildings used as arsenals, full of flags, balls, guns, arrows, bows, uniforms, &c., of all of which the foreigners took possession. The cannon were almost useless. The plaited soldiers' jackets, so inlaid with iron as to be ball proof, served as excellent winter clothing for the lascars, who looked very grotesque, when stalking about the city in this dress. The arrow rockets were curiously constructed, but in such a manner, as to render them entirely harmless. All the military stores were very well arranged. Some of these articles were sold at auction,

others were destroyed, and a few sent home as trophies. There were arms enough to equip 1300 men, the amount of the naval and land forces of the Chusan group.

Tinghae has two colleges, one of which is a very extensive building. In the smaller one were stuck up all the themes which the students were working out, when the assault took place. Judging from the many books found in these colleges, the inhabitants must be a reading race. By far the greater part of the works were poetical. Orders were sent out, that they should all be brought to the magistrate's office, but, alas, the greater part had already perished. There were also the books of a tract society, established in order to circulate religious works gratis. Of these there were a good number in the houses of the poor. The situation of a temple dedicated to Confucius was romantic enough, though rather worse for its age. Close to it was another building of a different nature, a pawnbroker's shop, the most extensive house in the city. The stores found in this place were large. It is extraordinary that this building should have been completely full, for so large a collection rather betokens a very low state of morals. The owner was again and again cited to take possession of his property, but he never made his appearance. A great quantity of the clothes were stolen, others were sold at auction, and the remainder were still on hand when the place was evacuated, and were then seized upon by pilfering natives.

Beyond the wall, there was a temple in a very romantic glen, filled with trees, and planted in the rear with bamboos. There were also two powder mills, but only one had powder in its stores; and this was condemned and thrown into the water.

On the day of capture, the city presented a very curious scene. As soon as the rabble had ascertained that they were not to be killed outright, they got up a system of plundering, which was carried on with a great deal of boldness. It was very apparent that the most respectable class of people had left the place, and that only desperate characters, who had nothing to lose, remained. The criminals in the prisons had probably been set at liberty, before the officers finally abandoned the city. One of them was seen dragging along his chain. A humane officer knocked off his fetters, and the first use the fellow made of his freedom was to commence robbing.

When matters became very bad, a representation was made to the commander to put a stop to such deeds of villany, by not allowing the least article to pass out of the gates. He however replied, that this would interfere with the liberty of the subject, and that the in-

habitants themselves ought to look after their own affairs, provided there was free egress of every article. This answer was most satisfactory to the light fingered gentry. There were, however, some fellows who reasoned in this manner: if we retain the most valuable articles of the citizens, they will certainly come back; but if they are allowed to carry away everything, they will no longer trouble themselves about Tinghae. This proved in the end to be true.

The 7th was a very rainy day, and the native marauders were busy in clearing the suburbs of salt-fish. In this laudable effort, they were charitably assisted by the soldiers on duty, who helped them to carry the bags down to the beach to their boats, being no doubt thankful, that some of the causes of the abominable odor were removed. There were also found a great number of paper dollars, well executed, which served as a currency in trades; for being once burnt, they are supposed to pass for good coin amongst the shades. But it seems that no Ferdinands are there current, those found being all Caroluses. The robbers were also very eager after cash, a commodity which the military at first viewed with the utmost contempt. They afterwards learnt the use of this heavy circulating medium, and deeply regretted that they had cast away whole bags of this coin.

In the city no shops were yet open, and the removal of property went on at such a rate, that within a week it might be expected the whole city would be empty. All fear was at length banished, and the good citizens began to draw up papers full of complaints, which if verified, would have made many an applicant a rich man.

Tenders were now issued for coolies, but if any were to be had, they must be caught by main force, and even then they would run away, as soon as they could do it with safety. Two clerks happened to be taken into the magistrate's office. They stole the very ink and pencils that were given them to write with, and then, taking as much clothing as they could get hold of, walked away. There were also two clamorous cooks, who walked off with the kitchen utensils, as complacently as if they had been their own. It was therefore no wonder that the houses very soon became empty, and that the peaceful owners became clamorous for protection.

Orders were finally issued, to stop these robbers at the gates, and not allow them to climb over the walls. This regulation gave rise to still greater evils. The thieves, if they could not force the gates, which they very often attempted, left their booty there and ran away; if it happened that an honest man went the same way, he also was forced to deliver up his load. An immense quantity of goods of every

description was thus collected at the guard-house. Complainants then rushed in crowds to the magistrate's office to claim their own, and if their petition was granted, they helped themselves indeed very liberally, indemnifying themselves for their previous losses. Mistakes took place without number, and the most clamorous of the whole set were often the greatest rogues. Now and then the true owner received his own. Once, a musician, with a great quantity of instruments, had left the gate, and was stopped by a field officer. As soon as the latter wanted to seize him, the former hoping to act the part of Orpheus, and anxious to clear himself from malicious intent, began to play a very lively air on one of his pipes. But the harmony did not affect the veteran's ears, and the poor musician was marched off to the office, for feloniously abstracting musical instruments. By no means abashed, however, the delinquent put his arms a-kinbo; and thus began his speech: "When I listen to the regimental music, the sound of my instruments appears to be harsh and grating; how could I, then, longer enter into competition with its strains? Moreover it appears to me, that you have quite music enough; and, as the voice of mirth will be heard no more in this city, of what use is my abode amidst the afflicted? I can carry on my profession only amongst joyous parties." For this speech, the blythe musician was liberated, and received a passport to depart in peace.

In one instance, a coffin having been allowed to pass, the applications for permission to carry out old fathers and mothers became very numerous, until the sentries opened these receptacles, and instead of corpses they generally found silks. This no longer succeeding, other stratagems, and some not very reputable, were had recourse to. Some carried their plunder over the walls. One man was going to pass a recruit who stood sentry on the walls. The latter beckoned him to leave off his illicit business, yet was not heeded. But instead of obeying, the man came with a whole load, and being repelled, he attempted to force his way. The soldier then fired, and the robber fell dead.

An elderly rogue had stationed himself below the city wall, and was in the habit of taking care of the stolen articles, in order to carry them over the ditch. By some means he was overloaded, and sunk in the water to rise no more. In some instances, the vengeance of the people overtook these marauders, and they administered Lynch law. For instance, a man was found bound hand and foot in a ditch, who had attempted to empty a house of its contents. Another was seen tied to a post near the market place, with such force

that the eyes started out of their sockets, and the blood from his hands and body. Had the cords not been immediately loosened, he would have died within less than an hour. A third was brought to the office bound in the most frightful manner. The agony the fellow had endured had robbed him of speech, and it was two hours before he could give an account of himself. His captor, a literary graduate, was surprised at being upbraided for his cruelty, but merely remarked in self-vindication, that what he had done was simply an act of common justice. He could not or would not bring a witness, and though the prisoner had not the appearance of a gentleman, he was dismissed for want of evidence.

After a few days had elapsed, several shops were opened, poultry became very plentiful, and it was of the best description. But the pork was very inferior, and repulsive even to a hungry stomach. Beef was likewise brought into the market. All this, however, was only of short duration. As soon as the shopkeepers had sold off their stock they removed from the city, and the supplies failed entirely, for some emissaries had been sent to threaten the inhabitants with death, if they dared to supply the English with provisions. Such interference ought never to have been suffered, and its tragical consequences should serve as a warning example in future. As soon as the authorities at Chinhae ascertained that this prohibition was borne patiently, they seized the comprador that used to supply the commissariat. The people of the island got the credit for having committed this misdeed, and several respectable persons were imprisoned for six weeks, though the Ningpo government subsequently declared, they had kidnapped the man—an enterprize worthy of such dignitaries. This was done again to try how far the patience of the English would stretch. As they were not forced to give up this man, which they certainly would have done, had they been obliged to do so by strength of arms, they grew more bold, first carried off servants, then took captain Anstruther, and next murdered an artillery-man.

The authorities at Ningpo were thunderstruck by the occupation of Chusan. They could collect only a few hundred men to attempt a reoccupation. In this emergency a large subscription was got up by a patriotic graduate, who enlisted a body of militia, to guard Chinhae, a place which had been left without defense. If, when the provocation was given, a force had been sent to Ningpo, the moral effect would have been lasting, provisions would have come in abundance, death, which made such havoc amongst the troops, would have been prevented, and the terms obtained at the Pei ho would have

been honorable. But the men who never could be our friends were spared, and our own people were sacrificed.

Tǎng Tingching was then the governor of Fuhkeēn and Chē-keäng. We saw his severe proclamations against opium stuck up at every corner, threatening death and destruction to every smoker, for Tinghae was full of people made wretched by this drug. His name, however, was little known in this part of his jurisdiction, for he had never yet made a tour through Chēkeäng. Still he was charged with the loss of Chusan, and summoned to appear at a court of inquiry. In great haste he sent his general, a Chinese by birth, but a Tartar in heart, to protect Ningpo. This man, a hero of the first order, would fight at all hazards, and determined upon annihilating the barbarians. His agents were constantly lingering about Tinghae, but so betrayed their master, that all his plans were speedily made known to us.

Next after Tǎng was Lew, the previous lieutenant-governor, a Mantchou, who was called to Peking to answer for his misdeeds in losing Chusan. He, likewise, was a hero, fierce as a lion in his edicts, and cruel to our prisoners; but a lamb in the execution of his military exploits.

When the emperor heard of the fall of Tinghae, he dispatched Elepoo to Chinhae, as his special commissioner. This heavy headed statesman held the office of governor of Keängnan and Keängse. He was in the confidence of his sovereign, and therefore considered as the most suitable personage to execute his behests. It was indeed an occasion for displaying his power, but being an infirm man, he was fond of ease and peace, and on no account would engage in hostilities. For this he was very much abused, and lost his influence, so that the war party, though by no means the most numerous, got the upper hand at Peking.

As soon as the people of Chusan perceived that the English did not rescue the comprador, they lost all confidence, and withdrew to the interior or to Ningpo. When hardly pressed for an answer for so doing, they answered, "there is no security for life and property; we may be seized by the agents of our government, and lose our life for traitorous intercourse." A very decent man, at that time employed by a foreigner, incautiously went out of the gate one day, and was seized and delivered over to the Ningpo authorities. This circumstance struck great terror into the people, and the city was soon entirely deserted. Even the rabble was seized with fear, and unless engaged in plundering the houses, did not make their appearance, so

that a Chinese became quite a rarity. When the inhabitants were invited to come back in order to receive protective papers for their houses and furniture, only a few availed themselves of the offer. In virtue of this notification, the untenanted dwellings were subsequently occupied by our soldiers.

It was a most melancholy task to walk through the city, now as much abandoned as if it had been visited by the plague. Even the few vegetables that used to be brought to the market ceased to come in; there was literally nothing to be obtained for either love or money. When some stragglers were angling in the canals, it often happened, that a number of servants were standing around to buy the first fish or eel that was caught. For many miles around the city, not a single hen was to be seen, and if a stray cock unfortunately happened to approach the redoubtable place, his life was forfeited, and he was in the pot before he could even have time to crow! If any poor peasant, in hopes of making a good profit on his produce ventured to direct his course to the gates, some straggling parties, in search of provisions were sure to intercept him. To get a single duck safe and sound to one's house required a convoy, and then even the poor bird might not reach its destination. Very ridiculous scenes and many curious accidents thus occurred, and though most stringent orders were promulgated against seizing any provisions, still the soldiers, urged on by hungry stomachs, proved the most refractory people in the world. Nobody will starve without a struggle; so long as there is still a morsel of food to be gotten, it will be sought for by some means, whether right or wrong.

Nothing gave rise to so many troubles at Chusan, as the visits of the military to the villages. In one instance, some stout peasants seized an officer, and one of them was shot with a pistol. A party of sipahis was likewise attacked, several Chinese were killed, and one of the detachment received a wound with a bill-hook, of which he died. In most instances there was as much wrong on the part of the foreigners, as on that of the Chinese, but the want of fresh provisions was the main cause of all these mischiefs. Private individuals, in the neighboring villages, stuck up papers on the gates urging the people to defend and preserve their cattle for ploughing. This had a great effect, and the consequence was, that in a very short time, not a single ox or cow was to be had, unless taken by force; it was so, that the people in the villages, on perceiving the approach of an English party, gave a signal, and drove away all their cattle. There were, moreover, always some invisible agents at work, to enforce the man-

dates of the Chinese authorities. They wrote down names of individuals who showed the least kindness to the strangers, and so frightened the possessors of stock, that they preferred to have their cattle carried off by main force, rather than sell them in a fair manner. There was another inconvenience quite unexpected. The natives had seen very little silver money, and at first would receive nothing but copper cash. We have often seen them taking one hundred Chinese copper coin in preference to a half dollar; indeed they had an utter abhorrence of all but Caroluses, and even these they would receive only at a discount. However, *tolah* (dollar), *loopea* (rupee), &c., ere many weeks had passed, were constantly in the mouths of the populace. The imperial currency lost all value, and there was a thirst after her majesty's coin, such as we have not yet seen any where else in all this world.

From time to time we heard rumors of landing of forces from Ningpo, yet only a few stragglers ever came to the neighborhood of the city. For awhile no hostile excursions were attempted into the country. But all at once the war cry resounded. A large force, it was stated had landed, at Tsinkong, the western extremity of the island. A large detachment of the 49th was immediately ordered out. Though no enemy was found, this enterprize effected one good object, it made the English acquainted with the splendid harbor of that place, and they also discovered an excellent location for the troops, who had already suffered much from sickness. Had the 26th been dispatched there at that time, hundreds of lives might have been saved. Subsequently another alarm was given, on the appearance of some war-boats along the eastern part of the island. This roused the active sir Fleming Senhouse, who soon afterwards went around the whole island. This was the most extensive excursion made during the occupation, and its importance was greatly enhanced by an able paper he subsequently wrote upon the subject. In most places the people were sullen and refractory, but finding they had to deal with a staunch veteran, they changed their tone, and become submissive. Had these tours been more frequently taken, the island would, in all probability have submitted entirely to our control.

It may be in place to speak a few words here about this much decried island. When a man is attacked by a fever and dysentery, he certainly has not much desire to prate about the romantic spot which has been the immediate cause of his sickness; he is far more likely to complain of his situation and the badness of the climate. After having gone through the silent city, and beheld the pillaged

houses, with nothing but devastation and misery on every side, Chusan was sadly lowered in one's estimation, and was looked upon as the most miserable place in all this wide world. But when a man in health and spirits, ascended the mountains and crossed the vallies teeming with abundance, he soon changed his opinion. With the exception of the northwestern part of the island, the whole is very fertile, producing rice, wheat, cotton, indigo, &c., in great abundance. Every one of these articles is of good quality; the vegetables are in the highest state of perfection. Many flowers grow wild. One romantic scene follows the other, and the traveler seems to be on enchanted ground. These charming groves of bamboo, the stately trees, the murmuring rivulets, and the perfumes that refresh the senses, have an indescribable effect, and are in strong contrast with what one observes when landing at Tinghae. How often have the hearts of tourists bounded with joy and adoration on perceiving such beauties, all the handy works of the great Creator!

Chusan has great resources in itself, and, were proper duties levied on merchandize, could easily support a government. Its valleys, teeming with plenty, are cultivated by a stout industrious race of laborers. The only beggars seen were a few cripples. The disadvantages of this unfortunate island, so much talked of, were mostly of our own making. An impartial writer would find few causes for complaint, either in its situation, soil, climate, or productions. The capital, Tinghae, is indeed placed in the poorest valley, so far at least as salubrity of situation is concerned. The many instances of elephantiasis we saw, and the raging of the fever subsequently amongst the native population, sufficiently attest the unhealthiness of the place. It is indeed worse than Batavia throughout the whole summer and autumn; and this we learned to our cost. Many were sick under their tents, and the majority not in the most enviable situation. We flattered ourselves, however, that as soon as the poor sufferers could be properly located in the city and regularly attended to, there would be some abatement of their diseases. In this we were greatly deceived. The foundation of a destructive evil had been already laid, all the strength of the sick men was gone, and in rapid succession they sank into the arms of death. The large pawnbroker's shop was the hospital of the 26th, and there were at one time more than 400 patients crowding its spacious rooms. It was heart-rending to see so many young men stretched out on the floor, pale and emaciated, and past recovery. On many a morning, from three to seven were carried out to be buried on the hill, where they had previously

encamped. On that melancholy spot were the remains of several hundreds laid, to moulder until the last great day.

The hospitals of the 49th Irish were in several houses in the city, and the loss of life was proportionately as great as in the other regiments. The poor fellows sunk under exhaustion, without even a groan. The fever had a most disastrous effect in dampening the spirits, and in taking away even the love of life. It would shake the sufferer for six or eight hours, and leave him in a state of dreadful inertia. When the disease did not yield to remedies, the patient was soon a dead man, and he died as if he had fallen asleep from weariness. But a far more virulent enemy was the dysentery, which with malignant intent seldom gave up its victim. It raged with fearful fury. The Bengal Volunteers suffered dreadfully from this scourge. Their hospital being in the Pantheon, one of the lowest parts of the city, it gave the death stroke to numbers of the strongest men.

When the wretchedness was at its height, captain Elliot exerted himself with laudable zeal, to alleviate the sufferings which he could not remove. He went into the hospitals, visited the sick, and procured them all kinds of refreshment, without the slightest reference to expense. The admiral subsequently did the same, and the most humane attentions and rich supplies were provided. But the epidemic had already singled out its victims, and the provisions came now too late!

Of the officers few suffered from the scourge, and there were only one or two instances, of any of them dying in consequence of the climate. They had generally healthy nourishment and exposed themselves less to the enervating heat of the sun. Nobody however stood it better than the sappers and miners, who had to do the hardest work, and were most exposed, yet scarcely lost a single man. The 18th too suffered comparatively less, being from the first quartered near the beach in the suburbs. In the fleet the cases of sickness were few, and though there were many patients among the soldiers when the vessels were at the mouth of the Pei ho, yet they recovered rapidly on their return to Chusan.

In the meanwhile little progress was made with the internal government of our island. An attempt to create constables throughout the city proved abortive, the candidates for these high honors proving themselves to be great rogues, and utterly unconscious of the compliment paid them in being called to serve her gracious majesty, queen Victoria. In several of the valleys also some respectable natives were nominated to fill the same office; they quietly received

their lithographed commission, but naught did they care about it. The silent influence of the Chinese authorities was everywhere felt, but their agents were never seized and brought to account. In the fort near Sinkeä mun, the very cooking utensils were found, when it was captured, and their owners must have abandoned the place only a few hours before our troops arrived to seize them.

Chinhae was still blockaded, and several vessels were detained. But as there was no intention of closing the harbor, they were soon set at liberty. On a certain day, the rumor spread, that a junk from Japan, richly laden with copper and other valuable articles, had been stopped. This attracted great attention, and the matter was immediately investigated. But the rich prize, to the great astonishment of every body, proved to be a Siamese junk, laden with sapan wood, black sugar, and other cheap articles. At another time, more than thirty vessels were brought into the Chusan harbor. Most of them were from Chaougan in Fuhkeen, and had brought sugar. The truce having been at last agreed upon, they were all set at liberty, with the hope of thus recovering the English prisoners at Ningpo. The Chinese officers, however, taking good care not to pay any attention to this act of clemency, continued to retain our unfortunate countrymen.

The announcement of the friendly intentions of the authorities at Chinhae was made by a large present of bullocks. Commissioner Elepoo did this, in imitation of similar grants made in the gulf of Cheihle. But he was not aware that the great emperor would visit, with severe displeasure, this act of giving away sacrificial animals to clamorous barbarians. The edict to this effect did not arrive, until after the admiral had left for Canton; it was, however, as some rightly thought, an indication that a different line of policy had been adopted towards foreigners. And it must be remarked, that the threats towards the English were hurled with greater force, in the same ratio as our concessions and kindness were increased towards the Chinese authorities. This ought to be remembered as a matter of fact, and as a beacon in all future negotiations.

The steps in the transition were wonderful. Elepoo, who had been all politeness, gradually relaxed in his kind regards, and began to listen to those martial men, who constituted his cotery. These were a galaxy of heroes, such as the world has seldom seen, ready to swallow down the Britons, that daringly kept possession of Chusan. A strange order now came from Peking, ordering the commissioner to build some line-of-battle ships forthwith. The old man had heard

of the British seventy-four's, but had never yet seen them. As his master wanted to have exact imitations of these vessels, he gave his directions to the naval inspector at Ningpo to construct them accordingly. This good man considered the matter maturely, and knowing that the command was peremptory, and the task such as he could not accomplish, at once despaired of success, and committed suicide. His son was so exasperated by this, that he brought in an accusation against commissioner Elepoo for harsh and cruel treatment. This charge was carried before the high authorities at Peking, and caused great disasters to Elepoo. Unable to manufacture large ships, the Chinese set to work to cast immense guns, such as might destroy a whole fleet at a single discharge. The founder was expressly ordered up from Wanchoo, and the workmen went to work in real earnest. Towards the end of 1840, it was announced that all the peices for the newly erected batteries were ready, and a trial thereof was ordered. The first piece, on being fired, killed a corporal and two privates; and nobody could be prevailed upon to make a further experiment. But, strange to say, Elepoo now resolved upon casting guns on a still larger scale. New junks likewise were to be built in the south, for a protection to the harbor. New fortifications went on with a good will, and in a short time, the whole of Chinhae was encased in armor like a tortoise. So far matters went on well, but the soldiers, of whom it was said 5000 had been collected, began to be clamorous for their pay, and the good citizens of Ningpo had to contribute considerable sums to satisfy their demands. The local authorities, moreover, had promised every body; that would fly from the contaminated city of Tinghae, a pittance of thirty cash per day; these, on account of the great numbers, made rather a heavy draft upon their resources. Still the money was, as we were told, actually paid. It is said too that the supreme government placed a sum of 10 millions at the disposal of the generals at Ningpo for military operations!

As soon as the truce was concluded, and the admiral had left, an edict was published by Elepoo, declaring that he would henceforth catch no more foreigners. This totally changed the state of affairs in Tinghae. Thousands of people flocked into the city; shops were opened in every direction; and the provisions of the best description, became so abundant that they exceeded the consumption. The improvement of the recently deserted city became every day more visible. Such a sudden transformation, perhaps has been very rarely witnessed. Hams, fowls, ducks, geese, pheasants, bullocks, pigs,

and the most delicious fish, with a variety of vegetables and fruits, were crowded into the market; the prices too were moderate and the buyers were in high spirits. The magic words *tolah* and *loopce*, made every Chinese heart rejoice; it was the general watchword, that sounded in every street and shop. Many pedlars made use of these favorable circumstances, and brought over a very great quantity of curiosities, knicknacks, silks, porcelain and sundries, which always found ready purchasers.

A remarkable circumstance must here be recorded. Since the population had become very numerous, and our soldiers were living much amongst the people, being quartered in their houses, crimes materially decreased. Cases of violence had been committed, because there were no provisions; but now as the necessities of life might be obtained, few cases of aggression occurred. The military cannot be praised enough for the good discipline they maintained from the moment they were quartered in town. At first, the good citizens permitted themselves to steal largely from the soldiers; but as this was usually punished with the loss of their cues and hard blows, and one robber in the attempt of breaking into a house, was nearly shot, the gentry ceased their illegal efforts; and during January, 1841, there were scarcely thirty cases brought before the magistrate; and most of these culprits were punished for selling ardent spirits—a prohibited article.

Such immense stores of this liquor had been amassed in the city, that it took several hundred coolies many weeks to carry it out of the gates, when the owners were ordered to do so, on penalty of seeing the pots smashed in case of refusal. Many hundred porters did nothing else, but carry out furniture, and this did not cease throughout the winter. When, however, the stock was a little diminished, they began to pull down the uninhabited houses, and carried away the rafters, doors, and window-frames. In this an example had been set by our people. In November, the weather beginning to become cold, and fuel being rather dear and scarce, many houses disappeared very quickly. Yea, even the previous existence of some streets might have been doubted, if they had not been seen before, so leveling was the system to which cold winter gave rise.

Many representations were made to put a stop to this proceeding, and orders were actually issued forbidding the use of houses and furniture for fire-wood; but Jack-frost had become commander-in-chief, and his stern commands alone became the rule of action. How the sipahis and camp followers would enjoy themselves at a

rousing fire, and forget all troubles when they could but warm themselves, need not be told. Under these circumstances, Elepoo made a grand proposal, through an emissary, to permit us the pleasure of warming ourselves on a large scale, and once for all:—he proposed setting fire to the great city, and so deprive us of our homes. When the emissary delivered the message, on a cold winter's evening, the barbarian to whom these comfortable words were delivered, turned around, and said in reply: "As his excellency shows such consideration for our welfare, tell him, that we are equally interested for *his*, and to return the compliment, both Hangchow and Ningpo shall be burnt down in the sight of all the grandees now assembled at Chinghae, as soon as Tinghae is reduced to ashes." The emissary took a memorandum of this reply, and carried it back to his master, and there was nothing more heard about firing the town.

Whilst negotiations were going on very comfortably at Canton, the imperial cabinet entertained quite different designs, founded upon the clemency hitherto experienced. We may here remark, that all the important state-papers, regarding the poor barbarians, were carefully communicated to them, but by whom we must not tell. And so exact were these gentlemen in the information they gave to us, that on comparing it afterwards with various documents obtained at Canton, there was found to be not the least discrepancy. No change in measures or men, no manifestoes, no speeches, no letters in the secret department were exchanged, of which copies were not procured. So it is believed.

The most curious perhaps is Keshen's correspondence with commissioner Elepoo and the court. If you wish to prove the sincerity of this statesman, you have merely to read his advice to his fellow officers. In December, he told Elepoo to get possession of Chusan by fair or foul means, no matter how, for hostilities must very soon commence, since the barbarians were unbending in their demands. He went even so far as to address a circular to all the maritime authorities, strongly urging them to complete their fortifications, and not to delay their hostile preparations. To the emperor he said, "We must fight for our rights; there can be no peace granted by us; the barbarians must be humbled." The correspondence was doubtless genuine, for it bore all the marks of Keshen's plain and unadorned style. In consequence of these exhortations, and the more savage decrees of the great emperor, Elepoo goaded on by Yu and Lew resolved upon annihilating the English at once. The old man was, however, very much against it at heart, and so at first tried what

words would do to accomplish his purpose. He therefore sent an emissary, who described in very strong colors the impending fate of the whole English army, and declared the readiness of the commissioner to spare their lives, if they would only quietly evacuate the island. As no decisive answer was given to this humane proposal, Elepoo was forced to side with the war party. But before he had declared his determination of exterminating the whole brood, he was accused of being too peacefully inclined towards the barbarians. Consequently he was deprived of his military seals, and the new lieutenant-governor Lew, was appointed to lead on the attack. He was a very heroic man, and had lately came from Szechuen after having fought with the barbarians there; still he thought it prudent to defer the assault to the 12th or 14th of the first month. That day arrived, and most unfortunately it was then discovered, that, in order to attack an island, there must be transports for the troops, and men-of-war to protect them. Yu, general and guardian of the prince, immediately laid an embargo upon all the Fuhkeen junks then in the river, but the crews ran away, refusing to serve his imperial majesty, for they would not come in contact with the barbarian ships. What was to be done under such circumstances? Lew wrote a very excellent epistle to the emperor, stating that one must wait heaven's time before venturing upon a hostile expedition, wind and weather not being at the disposal of poor mortals, and that on this account the expedition was to be deferred until everything was favorable. The emperor, well knowing that Lew was a fierce and valiant man, told him to wait his time, and thus the matter rested.

The common people, however, were so much frightened at the impending attack, that they again left the city in crowds. In fact, they doubted whether the English prowess could really withstand the authorities at Ningpo, and protect them. To entertain such doubts was very befitting, for with the exception of the taking of Tinghae, a mere matter of moonshine, they had never seen an instance of their valor. When, however, they perceived that the authorities delayed to strike the death-blow, they again gathered courage, and brought in fresh supplies as usual.

At Tinghae was a very wonderful phenomena, for the convenience of both parties, the creation of a new language, so unique in its kind that it deserves notice. When our naval folks went into the country to buy bullocks, they held their two forefingers to the forehead, and exclaimed *boo! boo!* There was no mistaking the meaning of this *boo*, and the oxen were immediately brought for sale. Hence by

general agreement, a cow was *boo*. When the camp-followers went to buy a fowl, they called out *cackle! cackle!* and cocks and hens went henceforth under the name of *kake*; a goose for the same reason was called *wak*; and a duck, *kwak*; and so on, with all articles in common use. There were moreover many Hindostanee and English words, so much abridged, that they would have puzzled even Adelung; but still they were intelligible to all concerned. Behold then a *lingua franca*, springing up of its own accord, curious in its structure, wonderful in its grammatical bearing, and still highly useful to both parties. Any new comer, who at first heard the parlance of the market, laughed outright, especially when he was addressed by the title of *foke*, which had become the general appellation of all strangers, but when he perceived how easily business might be transacted in this new dialect, which claimed affinity with the languages of both Asia and Europe, and was neither polysyllabic nor monosyllabic, he very soon put on a serious face, and thought it almost as euphonic as Greek or Italian.

Whilst our soldiers rapidly recovered during the cold weather, confidence between the strangers and the natives was daily gaining ground. The Chinese now discovered, that it was their interest to abide by their new masters, for they had *tolah* and *loopee*, while the foreigners were only too glad to keep them in good humor, lest provisions might fail. But for fear of the Chinese authorities, who kept the people from bringing teas and raw silk, Tinghae would have furnished these goods to our shipping; but as it was, none but pedlars made their appearance, though some very respectable houses at Ningpo sent over agents to test the market.

A few words here respecting our magistracy. At first difficulties were experienced in regard to penal punishments, for according to the manifesto promulgated, the Chinese law ought to have prevailed; but had this been strictly followed up to the letter, many poor fellows must have lost their lives. As matters were, however, the culprits were generally urged to repentance by blows and imprisonment, and by the loss of their tails if they were felons.

During autumn and winter the legal and magisterial authorities made more frequent visits into the country, and a kind of government was thus established. The jarring elements would very soon have been reduced to order, and already good effects began to appear in various parts of the island. Order began to prevail in the valleys; the disaffected had in a few instances been severely punished; and there was no wish for new scenes of riot. Chusan in a little time would

have been completely under our influence, had the proper measures been adopted. The news of the evacuation came like a thunder-clap, and just at the moment when we had received the authentic documents of the emperor's resolution to carry on an exterminating war against us at all risks. Orders must be obeyed; accordingly the announcement was made to Elepoo, that the place would be surrendered back into his hands.

At this the native population was deeply grieved, and the inhabitants left the city with greater speed, than when at first the *English mandarins* came into it. There was the fear of their rulers, who would certainly plunder them of every dollar, and accuse them as traitorous natives. The city, therefore, again became more deserted than ever before, and consternation was depicted in every countenance.

Our prisoners arrived from Ningpo on the 23d of February, when the troops had already embarked except a city guard. Then came the imperial commissioners, Chang the slave and confidential servant of Elepoo, two sergeants, styling themselves captains, and one corporal. They went with the British officers to the city; and when our guards were released, they having brought no Chinese soldiers to replace them, the mob rushed into the temple of Confucius, and cleared the building of the pawnbroker's articles there deposited. When the city was restored to his imperial majesty, a few of the people assembled at the southern gate, and the soldiers having all marched out, and one foreigner remaining, they fell down upon their faces, and would have done him reverence in order to show the high veneration in which they held the British rule. The flag was then hauled down, and the guard embarked.

Thus did Elepoo recover Chusan. But his master was indignant at his having gotten possession of the place in a peaceful manner. He wanted him to display the terrors of the celestial empire, for which the old man had neither strength nor courage. From being governor of three provinces, he had now become a supplicant and a culprit, and may yet be transported in his old age, if he is not already on his way to banishment.

By this surrender the English lost the key of China, a splendid emporium, and a market which would in a short time have rivaled any other in Asia. This might be proved to nearly a mathematical certainty, but Chusan has at present a bad name; it is the Walcheren of these regions. With better management and caution, no such distressing sickness would have occurred; but living in swamps in

any part of the world must be productive of fevers and dysentery. Curtail the wholesome subsistence of a regiment, and place them under similar on a marsh circumstances in summer, and the consequences will be just the same as they were at Tinghae.

ART. II. *Capture of captain Anstruther at Tinghae, with notices of the conduct of the Chinese, and native drawing of the cage in which Lt. Douglas was confined.*

LORD Jocelyn, in his interesting little book, alluding to captain Anstruther, says: "This officer was a particular favorite with the whole force, and in his frequent walks into the country around Tinghae, when performing his military duties, had apparently made himself a great friend with the country people, for whose amusement he used to sketch likenesses much to their astonishment. The night but one previous to his capture, the artillery camp was aroused by screams proceeding from his tent, and when some of his brother-officers traced the sound to his quarters, he was found asleep, but upon being awoken, said that he had been dreaming that the Chinese were carrying him off, tied arms and legs to a pole, and gagged, within sight of the camp. This is curious, as from what we were able afterwards to discover, through the means of a paid agent, it was nearly the case, and he was borne within half a mile of the very tents." p. 122.

The few particulars which we have now to lay before our readers, are derived from an authentic source, and present a striking picture, on the one hand of patient and cheerful endurance of sufferings, and on the other of dastard cruelty, which draws the Chinese into very unfavorable contrast with those whom they love to stigmatize as 'barbarians.'

On Wednesday, the 16th September, 1840, captain P. Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, was seized and carried off by a party of Chinese. He left the camp at 10 o'clock A. M., and passed out from the northern gate of Tinghae, about 1000 or 1200 yards, to a point, on the left of the great northern road, where there are several houses and gardens, and from whence a road branches off to the westward. Proceeding along this road, he ascended the pass between the hills, and then turning to the left he gained the top of a knoll, where he pitched a small flag, and took sundry bearings, in order to facilitate the

survey in which he was engaged. To the westward lay a long and pretty valley leading to the level ground, northwest of the camp at Tinghae.

From the knoll, captain A. went down the western side of the pass, and in a very short time was sensible that he had gone too far. His path led by a joss-house, or temple, on the right, and on both sides was so overhung with thick trees as to make it quite dark. The temple stands in a walled garden, full of large trees. He determined, as soon as he could get through this dark and dangerous looking place, to return to the camp. But on reaching the end of the grove, he found that he and his attendant, an old Lascar, were followed by a crowd. He took no notice of this, but turned to the left, meaning to ascend the hill again. He had hardly turned, when a Chinese soldier, rushing out from the crowd with a hoe in his hand, struck furiously at the old Lascar, who, to avoid the blow, and in great alarm, ran up his master, and the captain, taking from him the iron spade, which he had used to pitch the flag-staff, met the soldier and drove him back: but a number of others, armed with double pronged spears, renewed the charge, and the poor old man and his master both had to run. Captain A. now bade the Lascar to make the best of his way up the hill, thinking the Chinese would only follow him (Anstruther), and so allow the old man to make good his retreat. But he refused to leave his master. Moreover, the armed people kept on the hill-side so as to cut off, if possible, all chance of escape in that direction; the captain therefore determined to attempt to force his way through a long valley.

"I am," says he, "but a bad runner, and my poor old servant was worse, so I went slowly along the valley, turning round now and then to keep the Chinese at bay. Meantime, the whole population of the valley gathered with loud shouts in our front, and it was evidently a hopeless job. I could not get my old man to leave me and try to escape unnoticed, so we went on together, and at a turn in the path, which had now crossed to the southern side of the long valley (which lies east and west), I was opposed by a few scoundrels with sticks and stones. I charged them, and they got all round me, and then my poor old man ran back about eighty yards, where he was met by the crowd following us, and struck down. I have an inexpressible reluctance to write what follows—but must. I attempted to force my way towards him, but could not, and I saw the inhuman villains pounding his head with large stones, as he lay with his face downwards. I cannot doubt that he died."

The reader will be pleased to learn that the two sons of this unfortunate old Lascar are the pensioners of captain A., and are now at school. He says again :

“I now saw that attempt at flight was useless, and expecting a fate similar to that of my Lascar, I set to work to make the rascals pay for it, and fought my best. Numbers of course prevailed, and I was sent down. Instead of dashing out my brains they set to work, bound my hands behind me, and my ankles together, and tied a large gag in my mouth. Then quietly taking a large bamboo, they hammered my knees, just over the knee-cap, to prevent the possibility of escape. I was then put into a palanquin, which was evidently kept ready for some such contingency, and hurried off to the northwest, and thence by a circuitous course round to the southwest angle of the island of Chusan, to a village about ten miles west of Sapper's Point. Here we waited till night-fall, my conductors comforting me by repeating the word Ningpo, and by drawing their hands across their throats.”

After many turnings and windings, with barbarous treatment added to the wounds and bruises already received, the prisoner arrived at his new quarters in Ningpo next day, about 3 o'clock, P. M. There he was immediately brought before the magistrate of the district, and examined as to the number of ships, men, &c., at Chusan, a comprador, who had been seized about a fortnight after their landing at Tinghae, acting as interpreter. He was then fed and sent to a prison, which was prepared for him by the removal of four officers who had been confined by the emperor's orders for allowing the English to land at Chusan. He ascertained also that by the first broadside of the Wellesley the naval officer of the station was mortally wounded, and the chief officer of the island killed by the first *shell* fired on shore. These two deaths struck great terror into the officers everywhere, as they believed the English aimed at them.

In the jail, the prisoner was forced to get into a cage with wooden bars, one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide outside the bars! An iron ring was put round his neck, his hands put into handcuffs locked to a stick about one foot long which was fastened to the ring on his neck. Very heavy leg irons had been put on him when at the magistrate's. These irons, he supposed, weighed 18/lbs., and were worn for four weeks. In the cage, a chain was locked to his leg irons, and by night the jailor, with a light, slept close by him. Next day he went again to the office of the magistrate, who inquired about the steamers. The prisoner offered to draw one, which he did



with the magistrate's permission; the sketch pleased his honor much, so that he became civil and friendly, and gave both the captain and the comrade a dinner. After this he got some hot water and washed off the blood and dirt which had accumulated during the struggle: "I found my head handsomely laid open to the bone, my legs and arms covered with bruises, but no wounds of any consequence."

On the 22d of September, he met lieutenant Douglas, R. N., who was also in a small cage—a picture of which, given on the preceding page, has been executed by a Chinese artist in a style so exceedingly barbarous as to render it quite comparable with the savage treatment endured by its occupant. Mrs. Noble was brought to the prison the next day; and several others, who were wrecked in the Kite, had also arrived: these were all, not excepting Mrs. N., chained and confined in cages. Captain Anstruther, at this time, by his skill in drawing, had so far gained the good-will of the magistrate, that he was furnished with a new cage, 3 feet 6 inches, by 2 feet 1 inch. "This was comparative comfort." A narrative of the captivity of Mrs. N., and of the liberation of the whole party in February, was published in our number for April. Referring the reader to that narrative, we here conclude this brief notice, only remarking that the treatment of captain Anstruther, Lt. Douglas, and the other gentleman and sailors, was much more cruel than that, savage as it was, endured by Mrs. Noble.

ART. III. *Six Months with the China Expedition; or leaves from a soldier's note-book.* By lord Jocelyn, late military secretary to the China mission. London: John Murray, 1841. Doudecimo, pp. 155.

FROM this little book, we are able to glean a few incidents, which will be new and interesting to most of our readers. 'Six Months with the *English Expedition to China*,' would have been a better phrase than *Chinese expedition*, for a Chinese expedition it was not. The *leaves* of the soldier's note-book, which we expected to find fresh and untouched, appear in several instances mutilated with long erasures. Many things, which must have occurred under his lordship's own eye, and which a military secretary would be very apt to put in his

note-book, are wanting. "Reasons of state," perhaps, caused these omissions. The words *China* and *mandarin*, used as adjectives, never sound well in our ears; indeed, we thoroughly dislike the word 'mandarin,' for it is neither English nor Chinese, and is often so used as to convey an erroneous idea of its meaning. To talk of mandarin guns, mandarin swords, mandarin boats, mandarin chopsticks, mandarin wine, &c., is both ridiculous and nonsensical. For "*China mission*," authority may be had by citing such phrases as Burmah mission, Canada mission, &c.; and then we might go on, and write America mission, Holland mission, England mission. Thus too we may have all manner of China things—China tea, China rhu-barb, China opium, China pride, China language, China religion, China emperor, China mandarin, and such like.

In turning over the leaves of lord Jocelyn's book, we have observed some things, given as facts and opinions, which we think are erroneous.

Thus, he says, "when a Chinaman leaves the flowery land to wander in countries beyond the sea, he rarely, if ever, is permitted to return to his native land;" and adds, in a note, this is "an expression taken from the Chinese, a liberty which it will be seen the author often avails himself of in other parts of his narrative." (p. 2.) Now the truth is, the Chinese, who go abroad, are never forbidden to return, and they generally do return. This erroneous statement he cites to substantiate another, which we also consider as unfounded; viz., 'the Tartar rulers deem it necessary to their system to keep their subjects as blind as possible to the movements and feelings of all foreign nations.' Now so far as we can discern, they entertain no such opinion or purpose; and 'systematic darkness' is no more inculcated by the rulers than it is by the people. Instead of taking this opinion second-hand, and endorsing it, lord J. ought to have exploded it, as he has done another, which is akin to it, viz., that, 'the Chinese people are hostile to their Tartar rulers.'

On page 4th, he says the military power rests in the hands of the Tartars (Mantchous), while the civil appointments and magistracy rest with the people. Here again he is in error; there is no such division of power.

On the same page he says, "the police have strict orders never to interfere [with mobs], as they conceive that difficulties are far more likely to arise from meddling with, than benefits to accrue from suppressing, them." The case he cites in confirmation of this, is inapposite. The police very often interfere to suppress mobs; and some

of our readers may remember an instance of this, which happened on the 12th of December, 1838, at Canton, when a mob of some ten thousand of the black-haired race had driven the *fankwei* into their factories, and would have soon driven them out again, but for the timely interference of the police. In the case cited by lord Jocelyn, the people took a stand against the government, and refused to let its agents enter their houses to search for opium, until the people themselves had first searched the said agents. And we remember many similar instances, in which the people *en masse* have resisted successfully the will of their rulers. As for Taoukwang's life, it is in no more jeopardy from his people, than is that of the king of the French, or that of queen Victoria, from their "loving subjects."

Again, when his lordship tells his readers that the opium-trade did not occupy the attention of government until 1820, he is out of his reckoning by at least twenty years. All he says about the injurious effects of the drug is quite true. When at Singapore,

"I had the curiosity to visit the opium-smoker in his heaven; and certainly it is a most fearful sight, although perhaps not so degrading to the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of the brute, and wallowing in his filth. The idiotic smile and death-like stupor, however, of the opium debauchee has something far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. Pity, if possible, takes the place of other feelings, as we watch the faded cheek and haggard look of the being abandoned to the power of the drug; whilst disgust is uppermost at the sight of the human creature leveled to the beast by intoxication:

"One of the streets in the centre of the town is wholly devoted to the shops for the sale of this poison; and here in the evening may be seen, after the labors of the day are over, crowds of Chinese, who seek these places to satisfy their depraved appetites. * * *

"Some entering half distracted to feed the craving appetite they had been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe; whilst the couches around are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid with an idiotic smile upon their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast merging to the wished-for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of death-house, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss the opium-smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying."

Lord Jocelyn thinks—nay he affirms, positively—that ‘*some part*’ of the twenty thousand chests of opium surrendered to Lin was actually destroyed, and this “no doubt was so,” in order “*to keep the face of the commissioner clean.*” (p. 15.) He supposes that very much of it was not destroyed, and proves this by a curious train of reasoning, thus: “the present sale, being one chest of Patna and Benares to two of Malwa, (it having, previously to the surrender of the opium, been generally the reverse,) gives the merchants of Macao the idea that the market is already overstocked with their own article, *privately sold by the mandarins*—a view of the subject that seems more than probable.” That Lin and Tǎng, or their agents, did not abstract one half of the twenty thousand chests, cannot indeed be disproved by direct evidence. That Tǎng had a disposition bad enough to do such an act, no one can doubt, who knew that man. But that Lin did, or would, aid or abet, or connive at, such conduct, no one who knows him will believe. The opinion, that the whole was faithfully destroyed, which was at the time expressed in our pages,—an opinion advanced after having seen the extensive preparations made under Lin’s own eye for its complete destruction at Chinhow—we have never seen cause to reverse or question.

After the British government had determined to send an armed expedition to China, one of the first objects sought for was *the possession of an island* as a depôt for the troops and commissariat, which might at some future day answer as an establishment for trade. The Indian government proposed, that immediately upon the arrival of the expedition in China, the forts at the Bogue should be razed to the ground, and the island of Lantao occupied as a *point d’appui*; ‘but as the authorities on the spot took a different view’ of the case, the expedition proceeded northward passing by Canton. This was done in accordance with instructions from the government at home—so Lord Jocelyn tells us, and so we long ago supposed. And he adds, that it was a sad disappointment to all the combined force, “and those who had been rejoicing in the expectation of new laurels to be gathered on the battlements of the Bogue, now walked the decks listlessly, unwilling and unable to conceal their disappointment.”

‘There is something like inconsistency between the course of conduct here and that at Chusan: ‘the forts at the Bogue were spared, because it was the great wish of the government at home to save the effusion of blood, until *all pacific* negotiations had failed;’ at Chusan,

“However, it happened otherwise; and the morning of the 5th of July, 1840, was the day fated for her majesty’s flag to wave over the

most beautiful island appertaining to the Central empire, the first European banner that has floated as conqueror over the 'Flowery Land.' The dawn of day brought much the same spectacle as the preceding, excepting that a few guns were mounted on the joss-house hill, and the mandarins were seen actively employed running about along the wharf. Soon afterwards they were remarked to take their different stands with the troops, one among them with his party in the martello tower being particularly conspicuous. The war-junks were drawn up and crowded with men. The British men-of-war were lying in line with their larboard broadsides towards the town, at a distance of two hundred yards from the wharf and foot of the hill. They consisted of the Wellesley, 74; Conway and Alligator, 28; Cruizer and Algerine, 18; and ten gun-brigs. At eight o'clock, the signal was hoisted to prepare for action; still, however, time was given by the commodore, hoping to the last they would repent, and it was not until two o'clock that the troops left the transports in the boats of the squadron, and took up their position in two lines in rear of the men-of-war, to land under cover of the fire. At half-past two the Wellesley fired a gun at the martello tower: this was immediately returned by the whole line of junks, and the guns on the causeway and the hill; then the shipping opened their broadsides upon the town, and the crashing of timber, falling houses, and groans of men resounded from the shore. 'The firing lasted on our side for nine minutes, but even after it had ceased a few shots were still heard from the unscathed junks. When the smoke cleared away a mass of ruin presented itself to the eye, and on the place lately alive with men, none but a few wounded were to be seen; but crowds were visible in the distance flying in all directions." *Page 54.*

Lord Jocelyn, in laboring to justify the conduct of the leaders of the expedition in attacking the Chinese, blames "these infatuated people;" yet he adds, "they most justly observed, it seemed hard that *they* should be made to suffer for the sins of the Canton government." It certainly was so. 'Those officers, we think, behaved manfully. They knew well their position. To have yielded without a struggle, would in them have been mean and traitorous. Far better would it have been to have taken some uninhabited spot for a place of rendezvous, and thus have "saved the effusion of blood, until all negotiations had failed." The first attack should have been made, if made anywhere, at Peking, or on the obstructions to the capital—for to that point the expedition ought to have moved at once and directly, with all its combined forces, provided all just and proper demands were not met at Teentsin.

In the several engagements which have taken place between the British and Chinese forces, there have been instances of brave conduct, which would do honor to the people of any country. Speaking of an affair of the Blonde at Ningpo, our author says, "the Chinese are described by those engaged here to have shown no want of personal courage; nor did it appear that any imputation could be cast upon them at Chusan, where our force was so infinitely superior and their defenses so utterly puerile." So at Chapoo, "a mandarin on the ramparts made himself particularly conspicuous, vauntingly parading his person and directing his soldiers, whilst the shot from the Algerine was falling around him in all directions." The Chinese lack discipline more than courage. Let them be trained and well found with European implements and munitions of war, and depend on it they will prove themselves no contemptible foe.

The following is lord Jocelyn's account of the fire which occurred in the suburbs on the night of the 5th of July.

"Before sunrise that morning a fire had broken out in the suburbs where some of the regiments were quartered, and where the guns from the squadron on the previous day had done their chief havoc. At the hour it was first perceived the boats of the men-of-war were collecting with their seamen, to act as a reinforcement in the attack on the town. They were immediately countermanded, and directed to land with fire-buckets to assist in extinguishing the flames. It was still dark; and the large warehouses on the beach were stored with samshu, a composition something like whiskey, and extracted from rice. The ammunition of the dismounted ordnance was scattered on the ground; and amidst the fallen ruins of the place the killed and wounded Chinese still lay stretched. The fire burst out in a sudden flame; it soon communicated with some of the tubs of ammunition, which went off in loud explosions. The flames were then seen to leap along the tops of the houses containing the samshu; and these, blazing out in volumes of light, communicated with one another, until all the shipping in the harbor was illuminated with the blaze, the glare from the spirits shedding its sickly light over the soldiery and seamen. Every endeavor had been made by the officers the previous evening to destroy the samshu, but it afterwards appeared the whole place was a manufactory, and flooded with the spirit. Some people imagine that the fire was occasioned by the Chinese, but it seems far more probable that it arose from the carelessness of the soldiery themselves." *Page 61.*

The attack made on some piratical craft in the Chusan Archipelago, when the ships were proceeding thence to the north, is thus described :

"During our passage, the Pylades corvette, captain Anson, fell in with three pirate junks, and not being aware of their character, sent two of her boats to board one. As soon as they ranged alongside, upwards of one hundred men started up, who had hitherto kept themselves concealed, and commenced firing and hurling spears and stinkpots upon the crews of the boats. Our men immediately shoved off a short distance, and pouring in some well-directed volleys killed more than half of the number, and the remainder jumped overboard and made for the shore, which many were destined never to reach in their wounded state. The junk was then burnt and set adrift, but the Pylades was unable to come up with the remaining two, with whom she had no chance while they were running before the wind. However, in this affair she had two men killed and five others wounded. These junks, and the men-of-war, carry nets along the quarter, to throw over small boats that may come alongside in a *mêlée*, which, if done effectually, renders them an easy prey." Page 100.

The particulars of the wreck on the Lewchew islands is more circumstantially detailed by lord J. than by any other writer that has yet fallen in our way.

"One of the transports, called the Indian Oak, had been sent from Chusan in the month of July, or beginning of August, with the letters of the expedition, and was unfortunately wrecked on the coast of Great Lewchew, which island captain Basil Hall describes in one of his books. Luckily for the wrecked mariners they fell into the hands of good Samaritans, for the kindness of the natives exceeded all that has hitherto been known. They stood on the beach ready to receive them with open arms, changed their dripping clothes for their own, brought them into their houses and fed them, and, not contented with this, wandered along the coast, endeavoring to pick up the articles washed from the vessel, returning them to the right owners, who all declared that they do not believe that a single nail of the vessel that was driven on shore was appropriated by a native without permission. Their greatest anxiety was to send home the remains of queen Victoria, and at length they decided upon building a junk out of her relics to send to England, as they said to her majesty. She came to Chusan in the beginning of October, and seemed rather a pretty vessel, although the sailors had painted upon the stern the 'Folly.'" Page 129

The 30th of August was fixed upon as the day for an interview with Keshen. On that morning captain Elliot, accompanied by the gentlemen attached to the mission and three or four naval officers, pushed off from the steamer before daylight, and proceeded towards the shore in a number of boats, manned and privately armed. An encampment had been thrown up on shore for the reception of the mission.

"A blue screen was placed at the entrance, so as to hide the interior from the gaze of the public, and here we were met by many more mandarins, and marshaled into the presence of Keshen; he rose at our entrance, and received the mission with great courtesy and civility. Indeed, the manners of these high mandarins would have done honor to any courtier in the most polished court in Europe. He begged us to remain covered, and was introduced to each person separately, and expressed his hopes that the supplies had been received by the squadron. He made some excuse for the reception in the tents, but intimated that Takoo was some distance from the landing-place. Judging from appearance, he might have been a man of forty, and looked, what he is said to be by his countrymen, a person of great ability: his tail, the Chinese appendage to men of all ranks except priests, was remarkable from its length, and the care that was evidently bestowed upon it. He was dressed in a blue silk robe, with a worked girdle; on his legs were the white satin boots common to all the higher orders; his head was covered with a mandarin summer cap, made of a fine straw; in it was placed the deep red coral button, denoting the rank of the wearer, and the peacock's feather drooping between the shoulders. On the whole, his dress was plain; but the mandarins when in full costume, judging from specimens taken at Chusan, must have a gorgeous appearance. The encampment was surrounded with a high canvass wall, resembling that which encircles the private apartments of great men and native rajahs when traveling through India. Inside this screen were eight small tents, in each of which a table and forms were placed. These formed an oval; and in the centre was erected a canvass cottage, of rather an ingenious description; whilst at the upper end, concealed by another screen, stood the tent of conference. This was lined with yellow silk (the royal color), and worked with the arms of the empire at the back. The interpreters and captain Elliot remained with the commission, whilst the rest of the officers and gentlemen sought the different tents around, in which the lower orders of mandarins were busy preparing a breakfast for the party: for it was an

extraordinary thing in this visit, that everything was apparently done by mandarins—none of their servants being admitted. The meal consisted of numerous little plates, piled one upon the other, containing birds'-nest soup, sea-slugs, sharks' fins, hard-boiled eggs, whose interiors were far advanced to chickenhood, and dressed fish; these were the greatest delicacies. This is but a small portion of the supply; for at the table where I had the honor to partake of *the good fare*, there were no less than thirty of these little saucers. These breakfasts were spread in the different tents, and each was intended to stay the ravenous appetites of five barbarians. So afraid were the mandarins of our seeing their weakness, that they had not only placed the before-mentioned screen around their encampment, but had thrown up a mud embankment, which, however, failed in its intention; for, although we were soon brought back by the watchful guards, we managed to get a glance of the forbidden land. The forts had been repaired since our last visit, and were now crowded with soldiers; a few outworks had been thrown up, but they were extremely paltry, and indeed the whole thing, as a military position, was quite ludicrous. With two six-pounders and a couple of hundred marines, they might have been ours at any moment. We were, nevertheless, much struck at the immense bodily strength and power of these northeru Chinese, particularly of the men who were employed tracking the boats upon the river; who, although seemingly a wretched class, more like beasts of burden than human beings, are possessed of such physical powers, that six or eight of them will drag against the stream, and with apparent ease, a boat of considerable tonnage. In the course of the day some of the Tartar body-guards went through the sword exercise and other *mauvœuvres* for our amusement. These, consisting rather in grotesque antics and ludicrous faces than in the use of the weapon itself, are supposed to be as effective in frightening an antagonist, whilst, for the same reason, many of the troops we saw farther to the south at Chusan and Ningpo, wore a tiger uniform, a dress cut and painted to resemble that animal. These Tartars were dressed in a white cotton garb and black cap, and their weapons were swords and matchlocks, or bows and arrows. They were considered the *élite* of the Chinese troops belonging to the emperor's body-guard, and believed to descend from the same tribe as the sovereign himself. After a conference of six hours, during which period the loud voices of the plenipotentiaries in high argument had often struck upon our ears, the British plenipotentiary came forth, and the rest of the party having performed their

salaams to the Chinese commissioner, we departed for the Wellesley; greatly, I believe, to the relief and satisfaction of the mandarins."

One more extract is all that we have space for at present. It, together with a sketch that accompanys the book, affords a good view of the termination of the Great Wall—and probably more accurate than any hitherto published.

"Our line lay along the shore of Tartary, where the *Chinese Wall* meets the sea, not at the point generally supposed, but at a large town, apparently a place a great trade. 'This great work is seen scaling the precipices and topping the craggy hills of the country, which have along this coast a most desolate appearance. Some of the party who went in-shore in the steamer to within two miles' distance, made the discovery that the opinion hitherto received from lord Macartney's works, that the wall comes down abruptly into the sea, was erroneous, as it traverses a low flat for some miles from the foot of the mountains before entering the town, which stands upon the water's edge. Here, although only in the month of September, the air became cold and cutting, and the change of temperature was felt severely by the officers and men who had been for the last four years wanderers in the Indian seas. But the different climates of this immense empire are not more varied than the interests, language, and dress of the provinces; and although an honorable member of the House of Commons has represented them as joined by a bond of unity, he would in reality be surprised to find the slight connection or similarity that exists between them in any one of these points.'" *Page 117.*

ART. IV. *Illustrations of men and things in China: picture of the battle in the rear of Canton, and drawing of a steamer and ship of war.*

SINCE the late attack on Canton, some Chinese have been trying to turn a penny by selling pictures of the steamers and ships of war, and also of the *Ta pei kwei tsze too*, or 'Sketch of the great rout of the devils,' both of them explained by annexed descriptions in verse. The picture of the rout does not vary more from true proportion as a work of art, than the design does from the truth as a matter of his-

tory; but we must not look for truth-telling pictures any more than veracious edicts; no Chinese would run the risk of selling a picture of the defeat of the emperor's heroes. In this design, the village of Neishing is placed on the right, a steamer and sloop of war close by, with a gig shot in two going down head foremost in the foreground. In range with Neishing are two villages, and in the back-ground three others; troops are sallying out in all directions, some armed with shields and a sword in each hand, others carrying flags with the character *yung*, or 'the brave,' upon them. About a dozen foreign soldiers, distinguished by square hats, are scattered here and there; one lies beheaded, four or five are unresistingly meeting their fate, some are trying to resist, and the rest are looking on. No one Chinese has fallen, but one fellow looks as if he had just been wounded. The description runs somewhat thus.

The rebellious barbarians are indeed detestable,
 They've turned topsy-turvy people, dwellings, land:
 Heaven sent down red rain upon them,
 And the villagers were all exasperated.
 Rousing their valor they cut them off without number,
 Happy to be able so soon to exterminate them.
 From henceforth general peace will pervade,
 And a glorious life will itself have sway.

The sheet containing drawings of the ships of war and the steamers has a longer account of the attack than the preceding, and also a description of the steamer. These pictures are tolerable representations of the vessels, and as they are eagerly purchased, will, by being scattered over the country, serve to give the people a general idea of them. It is headed, 'drawing of a steamer and man-of-war;' the former is thus described:

She's more than 300 cubits long,
 And thirty odd in height and breadth;
 Iron is used to bind her stiff and stout,
 And she's painted black all round about;
 Like a weaver's shuttle is her shape;
 On both sides carriage wheels are fixed,
 And, using fossil coal to make a fire,
 They whirl round as a race horse flies.
 Of white cloth all the sails are made.
 In winds both fair and foul she goes;
 On her bow is the god of the waves.
 At stem and stern is a revolving gun;
 Her form is truly terrific to men.
 The god of the North displaying his sanctity,

The sunken rocks then shoaled the steamer (*Atalanta*);
 All who saw it witnessed to the justice of heaven.
 None of the plans of the foreigners took effect,
 Which greatly delighted the hearts of men.

The lines annexed to the picture describing the battle are as follows :

The English barbarians excited commotion,
 Outrageously opposing all principles divine.
 On the third day of the last fourth month,
 They seditiously attacked the city of Rams.
 The god of the North displaying his sanctity,*
 The sunken rocks straight shoaled a vessel.
 Moreover, going into Neishing,
 Their men-of-war grounded on the sands,
 And the devilish soldiers were completely routed.
 On the sixth of the month (May 26),
 The rockets were fired into the city,
 One gun gave even three reports.
 Heaven rained down red rain,
 And the fire of the guns was extinguished.
 The villagers on the north of the city,
 Their valor roused, drove them before them ;
 From the White Cloud hills,
 The lord of heaven sent down rain,
 And several hundred devilish barbarians,
 Were by it quite destroyed.
 The head of one was caged in terror,em,
 His name was called Bremer.
 Their courage and heart failing,
 Routed, they threw off their clothes and run.
 Our people rousing their martial courage,
 From all parts cut off their retreat,
 And the whole crew was clean swept away.
 The barbarian ships all retired,
 Going out far beyond the Tiger's Gate.
 It is hard to endure heavenly justice ;—
 At this time the climate was pestilential,
 And they died of grievous diseases.
 Caused by the incensed deities.
 Henceforth there will be general peace,
 Every one enjoying an honorable life,
 And the people hereabouts will be very happy.

* One of the shot from the English ships hit an image of this deity in a temple near the southern wall, and broke its arm ; the *Atalanta* soon after got on the rocks near the Dutch Folly, which the people ascribed to the wrath of the god.

There is also a third drawing of the steamer alone, having appended to it part of the same description that is on the other sheet. In this picture, the men, dressed in red jackets and green breeches, are represented half as high as the masts, while one man perched on the foretop, spy-glass in hand, is looking out; his glass is made full as large as the yard near him. A yellow cannon, three times the diameter of the mast, shows conspicuously at either end. The wheels are particolored, and drawn above water; perhaps this is to show that they are round. As a specimen of skill in design it is much inferior to the others.

ART. V. *Progress of H. B. M.'s second expedition, from Canton to Amoy, with particulars of the capture of Amoy on the 26th of August.*

THE progress of the expedition we are now able to bring down to the 1st instant; but we have intelligence—to the 23d from Amoy, where provisions were abundant and all was quiet,—and to the 11th from *Pihkwan*, where the *Wellesley* was at that date. *Pihkwan* is above latitude 27° , north of the boundary line between *Fuhkeën* and *Chêkeäng*.

The arrival in China, on the 10th of August, of H. B. M.'s sole plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary to the court of Peking, was noticed in our last number, and some particulars of his proceedings given down to the 14th.

On the 15th, major Malcolm returned from Canton, having delivered his dispatches, and held a conference with the prefect. This interview, coupled with the arrival of sir Henry Pottinger, had evidently some influence on the minds of the provincial officers, inducing a desire to maintain a pacific course; but the commissioner *Yihshan*, it was said, still continued to indulge his warlike predilections.

On the 18th, the prefect, having come down to Macao from Canton, requested an interview with the plenipotentiary, which was denied: he paid a farewell visit to captain Elliot, who was about sailing for England, and was afterwards received by major Malcolm, at the office of the superintendents.

By this interview and that at Canton, the Chinese authorities must

have been convinced, we think, that they were now having to deal with one of elevated rank, with whom they could not enter on any half-and-half negotiations. By this time, too, they must have been fully aware of the intention to proceed and carry on hostilities northward. And ere long the emperor must understand—if he does not already—that *open war* or *honorable peace* are his only alternatives.

We have been told that the prefect, when he came down from Canton, brought a dispatch from the governor Ke Kung, in reply to sir Henry's, but of its tenor we are wholly uninformed. — It was said, by the Chinese in Canton, that the authorities there received from sir Henry a dispatch for the emperor: whether they did or not, we have not been able to ascertain; they must, however, have reported his arrival, with circumstances calculated to raise suspicion respecting their previous report—known to have been sent—"that all difficulties with the barbarians were settled."

On the 19th, the *Nemesis*, having arrived in Macao Roads during the previous night, received on board all who were to join the naval and military portions of the expedition,—including Mr. Thom attached as interpreter to the major-general, and Mr. Gutzlaff attached to the admiral,—and proceeded to Hongkong.

Friday, the 20th. The steamer *Queen* arrived from Hongkong, bringing intelligence that the expedition was ready to start northward. In the evening, sir Henry embarked with his suite,—consisting of major Malcolm, secretary of legation; Mr. R. Woosnam, surgeon attached to the mission; Mr. Morrison, Chinese secretary, and acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents; with Messrs. A. W. Elmslie and W. H. Medhurst, jr., clerks. The steamer did not leave Macao Roads till next morning.

The 21st. The fleet began moving out of the bay of Hongkong this morning; and ere the *Queen* arrived, the admiral had anchored outside. Sir Henry, however, being desirous of visiting the island, proceeded into the bay, and landed in the evening and also the next morning, in order to see the officers of the government there, and to observe the progress of the public works. He is said to have been much pleased with the situation and prospects of the rising town.

The 22d. Sir Henry, after having arranged with major-general Burrell and Mr. Johnston all matters for the defense, &c., of Hongkong, proceeded on soon after noon, and at 4 o'clock, joined company with the squadron under sail on the southern side of the island; dispatches having been put on board the *Atalanta*, she returned to Macao, and the squadron moved northward.

The 23d. The headmost ships quite out of the Lamma channel. The following was the

Order of sailing.

BENTINCK, surveying vessel.

QUEEN.	WELLESLEY.	SESOSTRIS.
PHLEGETHON.	BLÉNHEIM.	NEMESIS.
COLUMBINE.	MARION.	MODESTE.
7 Transports, bearing a detach- ment of the 49th, and the whole of the 18th regiment	6 Provision transports.	8 Transports, bearing a detach- ment of the 26th, the 55th entire, with Engineers and Artillery.
DRUID, wing ship.		BLONDE, wing ship.
PYLADES.	CRUIZER.	ALGERINE.

25th. At noon a little to the westward of Breaker Point, the ships making good progress.

25th. At noon about 70 miles from Chapel Island, and the order of sailing pretty well preserved by the whole squadron. During the afternoon, the wind increased considerably from the southeastward; at dark, with a strong breeze, the ships ran into Amoy. The whole squadron, however, was not anchored till rather a late hour, in a fine moonlight evening. In taking up her anchorage, the Columbine ran foul of the Wellesley, not without some serious damage, Mr. William Maitland having been struck with great violence, and others narrowly escaping. Some guns were fired from Quemoy, as the squadron passed.

Thursday, the 26th,—just two years since the English were driven from Macao,—was signalized by operations, thus announced by

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H. M. subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun-boats and war-junks (the whole mounting upwards to five hundred pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defense on the part of the Chinese, by H. M.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies, rear-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., and major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed, or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsu (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of H. M.'s ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British

or other ships that may touch here during the ensuing season,⁷ will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the viceroy of the provinces of Chêkeäng and Fuhkeñ, (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town,) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same. **GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

Dated this 31st of Aug., 1841, on board H. M. S. *Blenheim*, in Amoy harbor.

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

Omitting to attempt to give, for the present, any description of the city of Amoy, we will detail such facts as have come to our knowledge respecting its defenses and their fall, as above noticed.

On the south side of the island, upon which the city stands, and south from it, was a heavy battery, about 1100 yards long, and its wall about 14 feet at the base, mounting 90 guns; over against this, in a southwesterly direction, on Red Point, was another battery of 42 guns: nearly between these, but further westward, on the island of Koolangsu, were several other batteries.

Early in the morning, which was hot and calm, the admiral, general, and plenipotentiary, (the staff of each accompanying them,) embarked on board the *Phlegethon* to reconnoitre. They proceeded within range of the long line of guns to the right on Amoy, and of the works to the left on Red Point, taking such positions in their course as to enable them to observe the defenses on either hand, as well as those on Koolangsu, where the men were seen engaged adding to their sand batteries.

A Chinese merchant was sent off, in course of the morning, with a flag of truce, to the squadron, to ask what might be its object. A demand of surrender was returned by his hands. A junk with a white flag, found afterwards to be owned by Siamese, came in while the vessels were advancing to engage, and stood on for some time after the action had commenced, seemingly in perfect confidence of being let alone.

At 1 o'clock, the *Queen* and *Sesostris* stood in for the east end of the long battery, and the *Blonde* with the *Druid* and *Modeste* for Koolangsu. The *Sesostris* first fired. It was returned. The *Queen* then commenced. The batteries on all sides soon opened. The *Bentinck* gave the soundings for the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim*, in front of the long battery, distant 400 yards. "The Chinese did endure the fire right manfully," standing to their guns till they were shot down by musketry in their rear. The batteries were never com-

pletely silenced by the ships' guns, and, it is believed, they never would have been. It was not till the troops landed, that the majority of the men fled. Some were bayoneted where they stood at their guns; and two or three chief officers destroyed themselves—one, strange to say, by walking coolly into the water. The troops landed at several points, and drove all before them. The batteries on Red Point were almost entirely disregarded. By six o'clock the *Modeste*, and some of the other vessels, were at anchor in the Inner Harbor. The troops, having passed through the southern suburbs, mounted the heights between them and the chief town, where they bivouacked for the night, and entered the citadel next morning. Thus fell the boasted strength of Amoy.

The wall of the long battery was found to be a masterly piece of work. When looked at from the sea, it had appeared as a town wall, with sand batteries in front; but instead of this, it was a strong and thick wall, of good height, with only small low gun-ports, and a defense between one gun-port and another of a thick earth battery of equal height with the wall: over each gun-port, too, mud was laid, so as to prevent the striking off of splinters from the stone.

About 100 sizeable junks were found in the Inner Harbor, which is spacious, well-protected, and having good anchorage.

The 27th, Friday, was occupied by sir Hugh Gough in possessing himself of the citadel and town. Late in the day, the plenipotentiary and admiral landed, and visited the town.

Yen Pihtow, the governor of Fuhkeën and Chêkeäng, having been for some little time past residing at Amoy, must have been spectator of the fight; but no certain information could be obtained, regarding either him or of admiral Tow Chinpew, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the province. The admiral, it was said, had gone out on a cruise. Yen and Tow are both natives of Canton.

In course of this day, the body of the officer who had walked into the water, was found lying on the beach. If he was actually the person he was stated to be—the *tsungping*—he was the chief in command at the time, having left his usual station at Quemoy to take the place of the absent admiral.

On the 28th, early in the morning, the plenipotentiary and admiral landed, and went up to sir Hugh's quarter in the city. Sir Henry visited several of the large buildings in the citadel; and in course of the day, removed with his suite, on board the *Blenheim*.

Here we must close these details for the present, only remarking that, the *Druid* 42, *Pylades* 18, and the *Algerine* 10, with three

transports, and 400 men (being one wing of the 18th, and the entire detachment, 120 or 150 men of the 26th Cameronians) were to remain on Koolangsu, Amoy being evacuated, and the squadron under orders for the northward, destined it was supposed for Ning-po, Chinhae, and Chusan.

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: treachery of the Chinese; arms supplied to the Chinese by foreigners; bad feeling among the people; prefect of Canton and the literary graduates; fishermen and pirates; loss of the schooner Maria; affairs at Hongkong; Yihshan's policy; rumors of Keshen; an imperial edict.*

TREACHERY of the Chinese, officers and people, need not now surprise any one. Contrary to the stipulations made for the ransom of Canton, obstructions have been thrown into the river, fortifications rebuilt, munitions of war collected, &c.; and it is said, there are foreigners now in the city of Canton manufacturing powder. In the beginning of August, it was found that attempts had been made to stake the river; but the Chinese government made many excuses for this, and many promises that such doings should stop. However, in the early part of this month, captain Nias—seeing that they did not desist—destroyed the defenses on Wangtung, and proceeded further up the river, destroying a number of boats, and declaring to the people, by proclamation, that he would destroy whatever else was undertaken contrary to the previous stipulations.

2. *Arms being supplied to the Chinese by foreigners* is a topic on which, for the present, we shall say but little. Many particulars, of things done in this line of business, might be told, and some erroneous statements that have gone abroad might be corrected;—of these latter, we believe the reports respecting Mr. Coolidge to be utterly unfounded, having been assured that he has had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, in this matter. How far what has been done is to be regarded as improper, we do not feel ourselves prepared to say. The character of any given act must be determined mainly by its attendant circumstances.

3. *Much bad feeling among the people in Canton and vicinity* exists: this, however, seems to be directed against certain local officers, and against foreign belligerents, but not against foreign merchants. The conduct of the literati towards the old prefect of Canton is a case in point; and some translations, to appear in our next number, will show the popular feeling towards the belligerents. The people know they have been wronged. Their number is legion; and if the war is to be carried on against them, while they are armed with European weapons, the havoc will be dreadful, and perhaps not all one side.

4. *Row between the prefect of Canton and the literary graduates.* On the 16th instant, his honor Yu Paoushun, the prefect of Canton, decked with his 'new feather,' proceeded in the due course of duty to the great Hall of Examination, where the literary candidates had assembled for their annual exercises. On his entering, some of these high spirited gentry seemed resolute, showed symptoms of discontent, and began to ridicule. For this they

were called to order, and sharply reprimanded; whereupon the *public voice* broke forth. The gentry became clamorous, began to hiss, called his honor a *traitor*, and hurled their inkstones at his head! Unable to withstand such missiles, the old gentleman determined to withdraw; but on leaving the Hall, one of the most daring of the malcontents attempted to break his chair. A row ensued. The Nanhai *hcän*—the magistrate of the district of Nanhai, who is second in authority to the prefect—then came forward, *soothed* these excited literati, and *begged* them to come again next day for examination, when the commissioner of justice would come to the Hall. On the 18th, the prefect had resolved to resign his office immediately. This he has done.

5. *The fishermen and pirates* have come in hostile collision; and it is said, that, within a period of three months, more than a hundred of the latter have been seized by the former, and handed over to the local authorities of Heängshan, who have sanctioned, and aided in, the operations of the fishermen, many of whose boats are well armed.

6. *The schooner Maria* was lost on the night of the 23d instant, near Chuenpe, where she was aground, with her crew disabled. We have been told she had nothing on board but stores, when she was boarded by a party of Chinese, supposed to be villagers, disarmed and broken up, and her crew, fourteen in number and a Parsee, natives of India, all carried off. Eight of the 15 have come back.

7. *Affairs at Hongkong* seem gradually progressing: captain J. F. Mylius has been appointed land officer on the island; T. G. Fitz Gibbons, clerk in charge of the post-office; and Mr. C. Fearon, at present resident at Macao, has been sworn to perform the duties of a British notary public. Mail packets, by ships arriving at Hongkong, are to be immediately delivered to the harbor-master or to the clerk in charge of the post-office there; or at the superintendents' office in Macao, on their arrival in the Macao Roads. A jail has been built; and a piece of land, to the east of Cantonment hill, has been allotted for the burial of the dead. Unauthorized burial elsewhere will be treated as a trespass.

8. *Yihshan's policy* is becoming more and more tortuous, and this pacificator of barbarians, if not careful, will yet get entangled in the meshes of his own web. At the first of the month, he was basking in the bright sunshine of imperial favor—gained by his false reports to the emperor. Recently, however, he has been disturbed by the reports from Amoy; and will be disturbed still more, when the emperor shall have heard of the fall of Ningpo and Chinhae, by the same barbarians which were so recently subdued and pacified by his brave and worthy general. It is said, Yihshan is now playing his cards to become *the people's man*—by enlisting and paying villagers, the soldiers of righteousness, by buying arms and ammunition for them, &c. But, we fear, he and they both may yet pay dear for their temerity and treachery.

9. *The rumors about Keshen* have been very contradictory during the month: at one time he was reported as bound in prison, and the famous conspirator was said to have been cut into ten thousand pieces. More recent reports seem to indicate, that he is rising again to influence. But we have no direct information of him, or of his affairs at court, since the British expedition moved northward.

10. *An imperial edict* is in Canton, said to have been written after a dispatch from sir Henry reached Peking, and, though not made public, is believed to be peaceable in its tenor, hinting that money and greater privileges of trade than existed formerly, might be granted to bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, but declaring that no territory can be ceded, and severely blaming the provincial authorities for their late false reports.





Date Due

Ap 18 '45

Ap 27 '45

F 4 '46





